Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 4. PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1837. NUMBER 34.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

G. W. MILLETT.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance One dollar & seventy-five cents at the end of 6 months. Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms, he proprietor not being accountable for any error in any Advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business must be addressed to the publisher, *Post-paid.*

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

THE FIRST WARBLER OF SPRING.

'Tis the voice of the Sparrow
That joyful I hear,
How delicious the music
It bears to my ear,
Nor is this the sole pleasure
Its breathings impart,
For to nature's smooth measure,
It plays round my heart.

Bright associations,
Too pure to explain,
Bring the pleasures of childhood
To feeling again;
And the picture of fancy
Upholds to my view,
The home where I sported,
E'er sorrows I knew.

Ah! my childish companion
Of innocent mein,
On whose cheek the soft buddings
Of beauty were seen,
How fondly I loved her,
But did not know why;
Those careless enjoyments
Years riper deny.

Hail, innocent songster,
I welcome thy lay,—
Though the days of my childhood
Have long passed away,—
For thy music is pleasure
As ever to me,
And now I may treasure
Instruction from thee.

Though the white frost of winter
Remains with us still,
Though the trees are all leafless,
The winds rough and chill,
Thy wing is still nimble,
Thy song is still gay,
As though thou wert tasting
The pleasures of May.

When life's varied troubles
Shall sprinkle our way,
When pleasures diminish,
And hopes shall decay,
May sweet peace of conscience
Continue our boon,
Like thee we'll be cheerful
As p'easures bright noon.

RISOLAS.

[From Hood's Comic Annual.]

A Parental Ode to my Son, aged three years and five months.

Thou happy, happy elf!
(But, stop, first let me kiss away that tear,)
Thou tiny image of myself!
(My love, he's poking peas into his ear!)
Thou merry, laughing sprite!
With spirits feather light,
Untouch'd by sorrow, and unsoil'd by sin—
(Good heav'ns! the child is swallowing a pin!)

Thou little tricksy Puck!
With antic toys so funnily bestruck,
Light as the singing bird that wings the air—
(The door! the door! he'll tumble down the stair!)
Thou darling of thy sire!
(Why, Jane, he'll set his pinafore a-fire!)
Thou imp of mirth and joy!
In love's dear chain, so strong and bright a link,
Thou idol of thy parents—(Drat the boy!
There goes my ink!)

Thou cherub, but of earth;
Fit play-fellow for fays, by moonlight pale,
In harmless sport and mirth
(That dog will bite him, if he pulls his tail!)
Thou human humming bee, extracting honey
From every blossom in the world that blows,
Singing in youth's Elysium ever sunny,
(Another tumble! That's his precious nose!)
Thy father's pride and home!
(He'll break the mirror with that skipping rope!)
With pure heart newly stamp'd from nature's mint,
(Where *did* he learn that squint?)
Thou young domestic dove!
(He'll have that jug off with another shove!)
Dear nursling of the hymenial nest!
(Are these torn clothes his best?)
Little epitome of man!
(He'll climb upon the table, that's his plan!)
Touch'd with the beauteous tints of dawning life—
(He's got a knife!)

Thou enviable being!
No storms, no clouds, in thy blue sky foreseeing,
Play on, play on,
My elfin John!
Toss the light ball—bestride the stick—
(I knew so many cakes would make him sick!)
With fancies, buoyant as the thistle-down,
Prompting the face grotesque, and antic brisk,
With many a lamb-like frisk.
(He's got the scissors, snipping at your gown!)
Thou pretty opening rose!
(Go to your mother, child, and wipe your nose!)
Balmy and breathing music like the south,
(He really brings my heart into my mouth!)—
Fresh as the morn, and brilliant as the star,—
(I wish that window had an iron bar!)
Bold as the hawk, yet gentle as the dove,—
(I'll tell you what my love
I cannot write, unless he's sent above!)

A HORRID AND TRUE TALE.

In the Rue de la Harpe, which is a long dismal, and ancient street, in the Faubourg of St. Marcell, is a space or gap in the line of buildings upon which formerly stood two dwelling houses, instead of which now stands a melancholy memorial, signifying that upon this spot no human habitation shall be erected—no human being shall ever reside.

Curiosity will of course be greatly excited to ascertain what it was that rendered this devoted spot so noxious to humanity, and yet so interesting to history.

Two attached and opulent neighbors, residing in some province not very remote from the French capital, having occasion to go to town on certain money transactions, agreed to travel thence and to return together, which was to be done with as much expedition as possible.—They were on foot, a very common way, even at present, for persons of much respectability to travel in France, and were attended, as most pedestrians are, by a faithful dog.

Upon their arrival at the Rue de la Harpe, they stepped into the shop of a peruquier to be shaved, before they would proceed on their business, or enter into the more fashionable streets. So limited was their time, and so peremtory was their return that the first man who was shaved, proposed that while he was undergoing the operation of a razor, he who was already shorn would run to execute a small commission in the neighborhood, promising that he would be back before the other was ready to move. For this purpose he left the shop of the barber.

On returning, to his great surprise and vexation, he was informed that his friend was gone; but as the dog, which belonged to the absentee, was sitting outside the door, the other presumed he was only gone out for a moment in pursuit of him; so expecting him back every moment, he chatted to the barber, while he watched his return.

Such a considerable time elapsed, that the stranger now became quite impatient. He went in and out, and up and down the street; still the dog remained stationed at the door.

"Did he leave no message?"

"No."

All the barber knew was, that when he was shaved he went away.

The dog remaining stationed at the door was, to the traveller, conclusive evidence that his master was not far off. He went in and out, and up and down the street again. Still no signs of him whatever.

Impatience now became alarm; alarm became *sympathetic.* The poor animal exhibited marks of restlessness in yelps and in howlings, which so affected the sensibility of the stranger that he threw out some insinuations not much to the credit of '*Monsieur.*' An altercation ensued, and the traveller was indignantly ordered by the peruquier to quit the bontique.

Upon quitting the shop, he found it impossible to remove the dog from the door. No whistling, no calling, no patting would do. Stir he would not. In this agony, this afflicted man raised a crowd about the door, to whom he told his lamentable story. The dog became an object of universal interest, and of close attention. He shivered and howled, but no seduction, no caressing, no experiment could make him desert his post.

By some of the populace it was proposed to send for the police; others proposed a remedy more summary, namely, to force in and search the house, which was immediately done. The crowd burst in.—Every apartment was searched in vain.—There was no trace whatever of the countryman. During this investigation the investigation the dog still remained sentinel at the shop door, which was bolted within to keep out the crowd, which was immense outside.

After fruitless search and much altercation, the barber, who had prevailed upon those who had forced it to quit his house, came to the door and was harranguing the populace, declaring solemnly his innocence, when the dog suddenly sprang upon him, flew at his throat with such a terrific exasperation, that his victim fainted, and was with the greatest difficulty rescued from being torn to pieces. The dog seemed in a state of intellectual agony and fury.

It was now proposed to give the animal his way to see what course he would pursue. The moment he was let loose, he flew through the shop, and darted down stairs into a dark cellar, where he set up the most dismal lamentation. Lights being procured, an aparture was discovered in the wall, communicating to the next house, which was immediately surrounded, and in the cellar thereof was found the body of the unfortunate man who had been missing.—The person who kept this shop was a *pattissiere* or pastry cook.

It is unnecessary to say that these miscreants were brought up to trial and executed. The facts that appeared upon their trial, and afterwards upon confession, were these:

Those incautious travellers, while in the shop of this fiend, unhappily talked of the money they had about them, and the wretch who was a robber and a murderer by profession, as soon as the one turned his back, drew his razor across the throat of the other, and plundered him.

The remainder of the story is almost too horrible for human ears, but it is not on that account the less credible.

The pastry cook, whose shop was so remarkable for the savory pastries, that they were sent for to the Rue de la Harpe, from the most distant parts of Paris, was the partner of this peruquier, and those who were murdered by the razor of the one were concealed by the knife of the other, in those identical pastries, by which independently of his partnership in those frequent robberies he had made a fortune.

This case was of so terrific a nature, it was made part of the sentence of the law, that beside the execution of these monsters upon the rack, the houses in which they lived, in which they perpetrated those infernal deeds, should be pulled down and that the spot on which they stood should be marked out to posterity with horror and with execration.—[French paper.

Correspondence of the Portland Courier.

UTICA, N. Y. March 13, 1837.

Catlin's Lectures on Indian Character, &c.

The distinguished delineator of Indian character, Mr. Catlin—who has spent the last six years of his life among the numerous Indian tribes of the far West, for the express purpose of studying their character in its native simplicity and wildness, and of rescuing it from the oblivion, to which from the *blasting touch* of the white man, it is rapidly hastening—has passed much of the winter with us: and is now exhibiting his gallery of paintings, and in a course of lectures is pouring forth from his rich and ample resources, a flood of light upon this deeply interesting subject, to intelligent audiences.

At the mention of the name of Catlin, your readers will call to mind the very graphic letters from his pen, which have occasionally appeared in the New York papers during the last few years. Mr. Catlin's sojourn among the Indians of our western wilds has had no connection with the movements of government and speculators: he has peformed it on his "own book," and went out as an amateur. During his six year's absence he has availed himself of every oportunity to acquire a correct knowledge of the manners, customs and traditions of thirty eight tribes of this interesting people. To render his descriptions more interesting and impressive, he has painted the portraits of more than 300 of their most distinguished men and women, decorated with their peculiar costume, and represented in their various pursuits of life, whether in peace or war, or in the chase. And not content with introducing you to their persons as they live and breathe upon the canvass, he throws before you animated views of their villages, and even the interior of their lodges with the domestic circle and fire side: and that you may not attribute too much to the imagination and drapery of the painter, he presents to your eye and to your more acute sense, the touch, their very wardrobes, and their implements of war, all strung with the trophies of recent victories:—their pipes, their ball clubs, their instruments of music, and lastly, a moveable lodge itself, with all its poles full thirty feet in length.

These articles he has purchased in very great abundance, of the 38 tribes, at a very great expense. They display great taste and mechanical ingenuity in their construction; and are by far the greatest exhibition of native skill, that has been presented to the public. Nothing which would tend to hand down to posterity a correct idea of the manners, customs and general character of that noble race of men, who once owned this vast domain and rejoiced in its wild and unshorn scenery as they roamed through the deep forests and drank in the rich melodies of nature, could escape the eye of Mr. Catlin. As a lecturer Mr. C. combines ease with dignity of manner and simplicity of language. He presents his specimen portraits of the different tribes, singly before his audience, and while he makes you feel a deep interest in the individual characters before you, he briefly relates the most striking characteristics and peculiarities of the tribe to which they belong.—After introducing the notorious Black Hawk, his famous prophet, and his son (no less distinguished for his skilful use of Cupids bow, as he passed in review before the American ladies,) he passes rapidly to those who are farther removed from the pernicious influence of the whites, as presenting truer specimens of native character. And one of the first traits to which he directs your attention in describing the various appendages of their dress, as seen in the painting, is their superstitious attachment to what they denominate their medicine bag. This every male Indian provides for himself as soon as he arrives to manhood and commences his own "set out" in life; and this he carries with him till the last pulse of life ceases to beat in his warm heart. It is the skin of some animal, which the Great Spirit, at this period of life, points out to them in their sleep, as their presiding genius and the sole director of their various fortune. In order to propitiate the favor of the Great Spirit, they suddenly disappear and go into the prairies, where they spend four days in fasting, and of whatever animal they may chance to dream, they give themselves no rest until they have sought it out, (or one of the kind) killed it and prepared the skin for this use. It may be a beaver an otter, an ermin, a mouse, a rattle snake or even a wolf; no matter how large the animal, they are obliged to carry about its stuffed skin, during life, and it is invariably buried with them at death. This they will not sell at any price, and should any one lose it, he loses his cast, and is regarded as having lost all his skill and success as a warrior—or a hunter, except when it is taken from him by his enemy, and in that case he must take another or he is undone and forever disgraced.

One of the most interesting tribes of the 38, are the Mandans, residing some 2000 miles above St. Louis, on the Upper Missouri. They posssess fine open and intelligent countenances, varying in complexion from the darkest Indian to the fairest ruddy cheek New Englander, and presenting every variety of hair found among us, except the auburn. Of the portaits of some of the young females, any lady inight be proud did she resemble the original in its combination of all the graces, that make up female beauty. Their dress is peculiarly their own, simple, elegant and becoming, and made of the mountain sheep-skin, so dressed as almost to vie with linen for whiteness. The men of this tribe are tall and well proportioned—they permit their hair to grow full length, and it is not uncommon to see men more than six feet high with full raven locks trailing upon the grass as they move along, which adds much to the gracefulness of their appearance. They generally preferred to be painted in their war dress as exhibiting themselves to the best advantage. This consists in part, of light garments, made of the buffalo skin, a strong shield of the same material, a bow, and quiver filled with arrows, a scalping knife, a spear, the medicine bag &c; sometimes they are mounted upon a war horse and sometimes not. Their horses are from the wild horse of the prairie, which they have in great numbers in many of the tribes. They take them when young and train them for the chase and for war. On this fleet animal the Indian bounds o'er the prairies in pursuit of his game or his enemy;—relying in either case, upon his "trusty bow," and "winged arrow" as his surest weapon.

In my next I shall give you a brief account of an interesting tradition existing among the Mandans, and of some religious ceremonies connected with it, as related by Mr. Catlin. B.

Extraordinary Investigation.—Sir F. Roe, chief magistrate at Bow street, has during the last fortnight been engaged in the investigation of the circumstances attending a transaction of a most extraordinary nature, which had been represented to Lord John Russell by the Senora Josefina Carillo d'Alborroz. Sir. F. Roe undertook the examination by directions of his Lordship, and for several days his most minute personal attention has been paid to it. The Senora stated, that shortly after her arrival in London, some time since, she was directed to a house in Broad street buildings, when she was invited up stairs, and as the door was closed, a bandage was placed over her eyes, and she was conducted into a room, which was hung with black cloth. There were twelve candles burning, with green and black shades round the light, twelve men with black tunics on were seated, one opposite to each candle, and all had on four-cornered caps with black tassels, but the president wore a white one, and had white edges to his dress. The bandage was unloosed, and some one exclaimed—"Dios os guarde."—There was a large ivory crucifix on a velvet book on the table, and before each person was a book. The president had a secretary, who took her answers. The president alone spoke, and always in Spanish. He said, "Swear by the Holy Catholic and Apostolic faith, and by the Lord Jesus Christ, and our Lord the King, whom God preserve, to revoke all thou hast done against the loans of our Lord the King, and swear that you were instigated by your friends to do so; and by what you do you will decide your own death and happiness eternal." She replied, "Mr. President of a tribunal unknown to me, the temper of the wicked induces them to commit crimes unknown; my life is in your hands this night. The oath you wish to administer to me I will not swear, because I shall not be able to keep it." The President answered—"Tremble! for your life shall answer for all.—In England we can be revenged, because it is a free country." The President asked if she would swear to leave London immediately, and said that she had destroyed a loan that was made for the King, and that she was the most execrable and infamous of women. After persisting in her refusal to take the oath for three hours, the bandage was replaced, and she was again conducted down stairs. This statement having been sent to Lord J. Russell, it was forwarded by his Lordship to Sir Fredrick Roe, who personally inspected the house at which the affair was said to have taken place, but there was evidently some mistake, as the house was occupied by a mercantile firm. The case still remains a mystery. A female servant in the service of the Senora, who might have been able to throw some light on the subject, left her mistress just before the investigation was undertaken by Sir Frederick Roe.

London paper.

"GOOD AGAIN."—A celebrated rake was once endeavoring to pursuade a virtuous young lady to elope with him. Among other fine things he said to her, 'Your bosom throbs like that of a little bird held in the hand.' 'There the resemblance ends,' replied she, 'for you cannot feed me with *carry-away-seed.*'

From the Paris Sun.

EPITAPH ON CHARLES X.

Requiescut in pace!

PEACE TO THE MEMORY

OF

Him who was

CHARLES THE TENTH:

Of one, who provoked his expulsion from the throne of his forefathers, by breach of faith, which the French nation visited, in just vengeance, upon him and his.

Born October 9, 1767;
Succeeded to the Throne of France, September 16, 1824.
Abdicating July 31, 1830;
And having been formerly dethroned early in August of the same year.
He died, in exile, November 6, 1836.

"De mortuis nil nisi bonum."

We warred not with the man when living;—we war not with him dead.

His errors were induced by the evil education of a weak mind; and dearly has he atoned for them.

His virtues were his own; for malevolence itself has not breathed a whisper in prejudice of his private character.

And when his offences as a king shall be remembered, as they must, and should be, let it not be forgotten that he was but a man—that he was not the only king who has been the passive instrument of designing ministers, that his was not the only crowned head which has obtained its knowledge from polluted sources; and that others like him, have been forbid to think, yet made to act; then will his fall from his high estate, and his death in a foreign land, be viewed with pity, and even his political crimes be regarded

"More in sorrow than in anger."

A SOBER CALCULATION. A man who earns from six to eight or ten dollars a week, and spends two or three of it in boarding, and what besides is necessary for his comfort and convenience, may lay up from one to two hundred dollars yearly towards setting up for himself at a proper time. If the capital required be not large, in three or four years he may calculate on being a master instead of a journeyman.—This is one view; obvious, to be sure, but not the less important.

Another view is one which too often presents itself. If a young man, instead of thus laying up a chief part of his wages, spends it all, or nearly so, in Sunday excursions, or frivolous evening balls, gambling, or any other vicious or imprudent pursuits, he may calculate upon remaining a journeyman for life; and if not bro't through evil communication to the States prison or the gallows, will, in all probability terminate his mortal career in some poor house, unpitied and despised. This is another view of the case equally obvious as the last; and yet how often are they lost sight of to the ruin of youth.

MODEST ASSURANCE. A 'Jeremy Diddler' stepped up to a gentleman who was quietly discussing a 'real Havana,' with 'I'll thank you for a light sir,' 'With pleasure, sir,' extending the lighted comforter to the new acquaintance.—'But I've no cigar, sir—you ha'nt such a thing as another one of them beauties, as you use, have you.' 'To be sure I have,' handing Jerry his well filled case, won't you take a couple?' 'Thank you kindly, I don't care if I do borrow a couple only, for I may meet a friend presently.'

Will people never learn!—A Mr. Whitney and his wife in Gorham, elderly people, went to bed in the late cold weather in a small bed room, and took with them a pan of coals and hot ashes from the fire place to warm the room. They shut the door and went to bed, but not rising at the usual hour the next morning, some of the family went in: Mrs. Whitney was dead, and her husband insensible, but recovered in a few days. We venture to say these old people were not readers of newspapers, else they would have known better than to have taken a pan of coals into a close room. But some there are who are aware that burning charcoal gives out carbonic acid gas rapidly and consumes the oxygen, who do not know that coals from the fire place do the same, as well as fires of every description. This gas goes off with the smoke up the chimney or stove pipe in ordinary cases: but when placed elsewhere in the room it fills the room.—[Ken. Jour.]

We undrstand the Governor and Council have pardoned William Lambard, of this town, for killing Henry Shattuck last fall. Mr. L. had been found guilty of manslaughter, but on account of exceptions taken by counsel, the sentence was deferred to the June court. In the mean time he was admitted to bail and has gone to the South to improve his declining health.

We had supposed that the pardoning power could not be exercised until after conviction and sentence, but it seems to be determined otherwise in this case.—[Ken. Jour.]

The population of Rome, exclusive of the Jews, in October last, was 153,678. In this number are reckoned 41 bishops, 1468 secular priests, 2023 monks, 1476 nuns.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

CURSORY SKETCHES.

We have returned to our post, after a most agreeable trip to Washington; but we found our table so covered with exchange papers;—our columns so much filled with the proceedings of Congress, the important opinion of the Attorney-General, the journals of our own Legislature, and the favors of our correspondents,—that we can command neither space nor time for many Editorial remarks. We will take up the pen for our next Number. In the mean time, we extract the following items from the Budget we have collected.

The prospect is bright at Washington. The Cabinet of the new Administration will be a strong one. All the late members remain for the present—Mr. Forsyth, as Secretary of State—Woodbury, of the Treasury—Dickinson, of the Navy—Poinsett, who arrived with his family on Sunday, comes in as Secretary of War—Kendall, as Postmaster-General—and we rejoice, that B. F. Butler *will* continue as Attorney-General.

The Inaugural is a masterly production. It has given great satisfaction, and commands high confidence in the course and principles of the new Administration. One pledge in it alone is calculated to sink deep into the hearts of the American People. Mr. Van Buren declares, that he will veto any bill which may abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave-holding States, or which may interfere with slavery in the States where it exists. This declaration itself is a pledge of the firmness with which he will administer the Government. But it is all excellent. We would not spare a letter of it. Its delineation of the blessings of the Union, and of the causes necessary to preserve it, is beautiful and striking—and in some parts of it, original.

Its accompaniment, the Farewell Address of the late President, is admirable. We recommend every American reader to peruse it, again and again. No impartial man can rise from it without having his mind enlarged, his principles improved, and his patriotism eminently heightened.

The illustrious man, who has given it as his last political legacy to his countrymen, was to have set out for the Hermitage on Monday morning. He was expected to reach Frederick on Tuesday night, Hagstown on Wednesday, and thence, by way of Wheeling, to his home. He would be attended by his family, and by Dr. Lawson of the United States' Army. No one who was not present at the brilliant Inauguration of Saturday, can form an adequate conception of the enthusiasm with which he was greeted, or the respect which he commands. He is indeed an extraordinary man—"one man of a century, as one of the purest and ablest men of his Cabinet called him. He was naturally gifted with high powers—sometimes too quick and rapid in coming to his conclusions, and carried off by the impetuosity of his feelings; but possessed of a species of instinctive sagacity, which generally arrives at his object in the readiest and happiest manner. Age has not frozen up the energies of his mind—but he is still enthusiastic, active, fearless, and frequently deserves the epithet, which Fenelon assigns to Ulysses, 'the eloquent old man." No one ever attained to public honors with more pleasure than he lays them down. 'I congratulate you, sir," (said a friend on Saturday last, immediately after the Inauguration, while he was surrounded by the brilliant multitude at the White House,) 'I congratulate you on your retirement. You are this day more fortunate than your successor. You are laying down your cares, while he is taking them up.' 'I thank you,' (replied the old man, with his cheeks flushed and his eyes sparkling with pleasure,) 'you are right, Sir, I am now happy.—I lay down my office with delight—I am now free from care.' But the day before, he declared, 'that the mines of Peru would not induce him to remain in this House six months longer. That the bitterest cup which had ever been presented to his lips, was when the second term of the Presidency was offered to him, and he was forced to swallow it for the sake of his country.' 'We part, Sir,' (said the old man on Sunday, to the same friend—but before their hands were unlocked, he observed with a great deal of feeling and dignity,)—'You Virginians, will not do justice to my Proclamation. I have read the political writings of your own Jefferson and Madison, and I cannot perceive, how the principles of my Proclamation, as it was intended, clash in the slightest degree with the principles of those illustrious men.' 'Well, General, does the authoritative exposition published four years since in the Globe, express the principles of your Proclamation?' 'It does, Sir.' 'May we consider it as subscribed by the name of Andrew Jackson?' 'Certainly—certainly.' We have no words to express the energy with which the old man spoke. On Friday he looked careworn and oppressed with public business. On Saturday, when he appeared at the Capitol, and afterwards, at the White House, his spirits were high, and he looked better. On Sunday, his health seemed already improved.

He declared, that nothing should detain him from witnessing the august spectacle at the Capitol on Saturday; that he wanted to see the great moral phenomenon of our citizen, who had been proscribed as a Minister to London, elevated to the Presidency, *now* sworn in by another citizen, who, after he had been twice rejected by the Senate, was now made the Chief Justice of the States—and both changes effected by the force of public opinion in a free country.

The very close of his administration was graced by the recognition of the Independence of Texas.—We can never forget the effect of the information which reached the House of Representatives about 12 o'clock on Friday night. When it was announced, that the President had just sent into the Senate the nomination of Mr. Labranche (Speaker of the House of Representatives of Louisiana) as charge to Texas, and Judge William Smith of Alabama, and Judge Catron of Tennessee, as the new additional Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, the news electrified all who heard it. It thrilled through every friend of Texas and of liberty.

We regret the failure of the Currency Bill—We regret that General Jackson was prevented by his own impressions on the sentence of the Court, from doing General Scott ample justice—but justice will be done him. The papers which had been presented by the Court of Enquiry on Monday were returned by the President for modification—the Court to meet at Washington, instead of Frederick—but the Court though it met, had no time to act, and they adjourned over to Tuesday last—and we cannot doubt, that the new President will do Gen. Scott justice. This thing will go right, will be assured of it.—As to the Currency Bill, and the Treasury Circular, there is some difference of opinion among our friends—but we cannot entertain any serious apprehensions of the adjustment of this question. The opposition will, of course, attempt to make as much mischief out of it, as they can.—But we trust to the good sense of the President and the discretion of his Cabinet, to put matters to rights.

The loss of the Land and the Tariff bills is to be attributed to the waste of the precious time of the House by the Slangwhanging Orators. Messrs. Wise and Peyton and Adams are mainly responsible for the delay of the public business, the defeat of hundreds of important bills, and the falling-off of the order and dignity of the House of Representatives. Mr. Balie Peyton has authorized the N. Intelligencer to state, that he 'declines to be considered a candidate for the next Congress.' He is considered decidedly a superior man to Mr. Wise, who it is easy to see is one of those ambitious Orators, whom much puffing by his Whig partisans has blown up into little conceit of his own powers. He was too often on the floor during the two last days of the Session, and is rapidly speaking himself out. And as to Mr. Adams, he is a sort of Knight Errant, who gives more trouble than he commands respect—and is considered as a general nuisance; whom the voice of the House, if not the voice of the People,—must hereafter abate. The miserable odour, in fact, to which the House of Representatives has brought itself, calls upon every man in the nation to exert himself in order to restore its dignity.

The new Senate was organized on Saturday—and they are proceeding during this week, to pass upon the Cabinet appointments, and various nominations (among them, some 40 or 50 in the Navy) which were laid over for the Extra Senate.—Among those nominations also, are those of the Charge to Texas, and the Judges for the two new Circuits in the West, which have been created by the present Congress.—The Senate will probably adjourn to-day or to-morrow.

The friends of the Administration have been baffled in their attempts to reduce the Tariff and the Revenue—but they will not relax in their efforts. It is one of those great principles which constitutes an article in their political Creed.—It forms a broad line of distinction between them and their opponents. Some now insist, that fewer public lands should be thrown into market—and this constitutes the best remedy for the omissions of the last Congress—that this course, too, will enable the President to modify or rescind altogether the Treasury Circular—that it will circumscribe the rage for speculation, the over issues of the State Banks, and the accumulation of a large Surplus. The idea is certainly entitled to serious consideration.

The Administration has to do its duty—and its friends keep united—and *all will be well.*

The Whigs flatter themselves, that we are *divided* by a struggle between Messrs. Benton and Rives. We have looked into this thing.—and if we are not grossly mistaken, the Whigs will find themselves egregiously disappointed. They also flatter themselves with the idle report, that the Globe is to be superseded as the Official paper, and that Mr. Alexander Everett, (a gentleman of fine talents,) is either to be placed at the head of the Globe, or of another Official paper, which is to take the place of the Globe. We can assure them, that in this hope they will be disappointed—that Mr. Blair remains at the head of the Globe, the Globe continues as the Official paper—and that the spirit and talent,—with which it will be conducted, will deserve the support of the friends of the Administration. The Whigs are again counting without their host.

To form a vigorous mind. Let every youth early settle in his mind, that if he would ever be any thing, he has got to *make himself*; or in other words, to rise by personal application. Let him always try his own strength, and try it effectually, before he is allowed to call upon Hercules. Put him first upon his own invention: send him back again and again to the resources of his own mind, and make him feel that there is nothing too hard for industry and perseverance to accomplish. In his early and timid flights, let him know that stronger pinions are near and ready to sustain him, but only in case of absolute necessity. When in the rugged paths of science, and difficulties which he cannot surmount impede his progress, let him be helped over them; but never let him think of being led when he has power to walk without help; nor of carrying his ore to another's furnace, when he can melt it down in his own.

Money Matters—Speculations, &c—We copy the following well written and sensible article from the New York Sun; the truth of its assertions, and the correctness of its views, are too evident to admit of denial:—

The Crisis.—We are now experiencing that state of depression in our commercial affairs, which extravagance and undue excitement never fail to produce. From the dizzy height the culminating point towards which we have been upward sweeping like the eagle in his swiftest flight, we are now beginning to descend. We find that the high pinnacle which we have mounted is without a solid base, or any foundation to support it. It reels and totters, threatening every moment to fall and plunge us headlong down, down, down, to the level, aye, far below the level from whence we started. Dangers appear on every side; we stumble upon our uncertain footing, while the gulf of ruin yawns beneath us, and

"In the lowest depths a lower deep"

presents itself to our astonishment and bewildered gaze. We catch at every crag and bush, but they partake also of the instability and fickleness of the soil in which they grow, and without affording a moment's support, yield to our grasp, and downward still we hold our way.—But we shall alight upon *terra firma* at last, and find ourselves once more in a world of realities. If we have the good fortune not to be dashed to pieces by the fall, we shall look back with wonder at our aerial flight, and be admonished it is hoped, not soon to venture upon another so dangerous, so idle and so wild an excursion.

It is strange that people will not profit by the experience of the past, and that the most dearly bought lessons must be taught again and again. But so it is. The reason doubtless is, because the men of each generation consider themselves a vast deal wiser than their predecessors.—The present embarrassments in commercial and money affairs are by no means new. This is not the first time that such things have happened in this country. In 1816, and again in 1825 troubles existed in the commercial world, compared to which the present are only as a few drops before a copious shower. Those troubles were produced by the same causes which have brought about the present state of things—over-banking, over-trading, over-speculating, and overdoing every thing except the business of substantial production, by means of agricultural and mechanical labor. When men were compelled to suffer the consequences of their folly they soon began to realize the difference between real and imaginary wealth. Those who had bought houses and lands, which, in the wilderness of their fancy, they supposed had, by some magical process, been doubled in value in the space of a few hours, and who in consequence of their imagined wealth, had sported in their carriages, their magnificent houses and gorgeous equipages, suddenly found, to their utter consternation, that the *real* value of their mighty estates was exhausted in sumptuous living, and that nought but husks was left for them to feed upon. Thus will it ever be—for "'tis the eternal law," that such effects must always succeed such causes.

Can any man in his senses look back upon the history of the commercial world for twenty or thirty years past and doubt for a single moment the correctness of the conclusions which we have stated as to the main cause of the present embarrassments! Is it not true that every instance of a rapid and unnatural rise of prices and of extravagant speculation, whether in lands merchandize, or what not, have been followed by depression and bankruptcy! We venture to assert that the contrary was *never* known, in this country or any other. Is it not also true that we have had that period of speculation and rise of prices? The Wall street papers have the effrontry to say that it is not true, and if they will have it so, let them continue to cling to their delusive falsehood—they stand alone—there is not a man in this community so reckless of his character for intelligence and truth, as to agree with them in that respect. There is no man who will conscientiously stand up and say that the spirit of speculation has not broken loose within the last few years, and run not only wild and unreasonable, but a most unprecedented career. It is then as certain as the immutable laws of nature, that we must pass thro' a depression severe enough to bring us to a proper level again. We cannot rationally hope for any thing beetter than extensive bankruptcy.—We have rushed onward, madly uncontrolled; we must abide the result. But let us not go down with the same panic and excitement with which we went up. Let us be cool, and bear with firmness what cannot be avoided. Panic and trepidation can only add to the evils and dangers of the fall. By all means, let us engrave this lesson of experience upon our memories, so that we may be admonished by it in future. We may then realize that

"Sweet are the uses of adversity."

Terrible Earthquake. [Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.] Smyrna, Jan. 26, 1837. "A letter recently received from Beyrout, dated Jan. 11, 1837, says: 'A most sudden and awful earthquake was felt here in Beyrout, on Sunday the 1st, at 5 P. M.—But very few lives, however, were lost in our vicinity. Many houses have fallen, and scarcely one has escaped some injury. Accounts from Safet are most distressing. Only two hundred, out of all the inhabitants, amounting it is believed, to fifteen thousand, have escaped with their lives. At Sour and Sidon several persons were killed. Naploos is said to be destroyed. Acre has suffered a great deal. We wait with much concern to hear from Alleppo, Damascus, Jerusalem, and Cyprus. Vessels two hundred miles distant felt the earthquake at sea.'

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, April 3, 1837.

Judicial Tenure. Among the rejected Bills of the last Legisture was one providing for the appointment of an additional Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, and one for the Court of Common Pleas. All seemed to admit, that as matters stand at present, justice cannot be administered to suitors "promptly and without delay," according to the requirements of the Constitution. About eight thousand actions stand on the Dockets of our Courts, not yet disposed of, and the number is increasing rather than diminishing. Some appeared to suppose that the accumulation was owing to the inefficiency of some of the members of the present Court, but the prevailing opinion is that it is impossible for the present number of Judges to dispose of cases as fast as they are presented. Still there was a just and proper jealousy on the part of the Legislature, of creating new Judges so long as they hold their offices by their present tenure. Why then was no attempt made to remedy the evil by submitting to the people an amendment of the constitution which shall limit the tenure of judicial office to a term of years, and thus make it more immediately dependent upon the people? We feel confident that the public mind is decided as to the propriety of such an arrangement. Let it be done, and then we need have no fears of being burdened, at least for any great length of time, with incompetent Judges, and there need be no fears of serious inconvenience, should the number be so increased as to enable them to dispose of all the business that may come before them promptly.

Surplus Revenue. The federal editors are making doleful lamentations on account of the defeat of the proposition for a new distribution Bill in the last Congress They appear to think that the people are so fond of money, that the distribution of a few dollars among them, which have heretofore been filched from their pockets, will reconcile them to the high tariff system and thus prevent a repeal of the duties upon the necessaries of life. They tell their readers that the administration party prevented the distribution in order to keep the surplus to buy votes with, and to favor the deposite banks. If they believe that the money is put to such bad uses, why will they not unite with us and repeal or reduce the duties so that there shall be no surplus to distribute—raising no more revenue than is wanted for the purposes of government, and leaving the money where it belongs, in the pockets of the people. This humbug of distribution is too barefaced to meet the approbation of even their own party. The good sense of the people teaches them its folly and absurdity. They deprecate its continuance as a curse to the country. This is the language of some of the most intelligent whigs we have conversed with These are the sentiments of the people without regard to party. They are indignant at the thoughts of being bribed with their own money to support a system which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer—They feel, and truly too, that this money thus distributed has been dearly paid for. They feel no gratitude to government for paying back, or rather loaning to them, a part of what has been unjustly wrung from their hard earnings. It is extorted from the poor and paid to the rich. That is, it is raised by taxes upon the necessaries of life, to which the poor contribute perhaps an equal portion with the rich, and is expended for saving taxes which would fall principally upon the rich. The universal cry is away with it. We do not thank you for half when if you were disposed to do equal justice we should be allowed to keep the whole.

The Editor of the Kennebec Journal does not appear to be satisfied with the reward which his party have bestowed upon him "to secure his independence as an editor," or else he is fearful that he shal. not be put in nomination again for the office of Senator, which he now holds. He is repining because the publisher of this paper has been appointed Postmaster here—an office worth some fifty or sixty dollars a year. We hope the political friends of the gentleman will take the hint which he thus gives them, and bestow upon him rewards proportioned to their ability if not to his deserts.

We are informed that William Frye, Esquire, of Bethel, has been appointed County Attorney for this County, vice, T. J. Carter, Esq resigned.

The Legislature adjourned on Thursday last, but we have not yet received the closing proceedings. They may arrive in season for this paper—if not they will be given in our next.

There will be a Probate Court held at the Probate office in this County on Tuesday next.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

We cut, says the Argus, the following just remarks from the New York Journal of Commerce. It has been very fashionable for the opposition papers to charge every failure, and all embarrassments in the money market, to the national administration—as if was a part of the duty of the government to manage the private affairs of individuals, and to be responsible for the excessive overtrading which has involved so many in pecuniary ruin. The great source of all the trouble for which the Government is justly liable, is the iniquitous system of collecting more revenue than is required for the purposes *for which alone revenue should be collected*—and it would have redounded to the credit of the democratic members of the last Congress, if they had made that reduction of the tariff which was called for by the wishes of the people, and demanded by the interests of the country.

"Never, in all the contrivances of bad government, was a more foolish thing invented, than the collection of revenue from the people for the purpose of distributing it again among the people. The corrupting influences of a system of distribution from the National to the State Governments, would render such a system one of the most fearful evils which could befal our country. Its expenditure in a general system of internal improvements, if such powers had been conferred upon the general Government, would only be to fill the land with government officers, and embarrass the movements of the whole community. While the surplus remains it puts the currency, of necessity, under the control of politicians. Whether the men in power wish for this control or not, they have it. They are obliged to manage the surplus,—and managing that, they manage the whole currency. They are obliged to move this mass, and so enormous is it, that with whatever gentleness the movements are made, some thing must be crushed. It embarrasses the merchants in all their operations. It does the manufacturers more mischief than the protection of the Tariff does them good. Approach it as you will, it is full of mischief. There is nothing in or about a surplus in the public Treasury, but evil, political evil, moral evil, and pecuniary evil. It is evil, and only evil continually. We hope most earnestly that the contemplations of the whole community, and of the members of Congress especially, will, before the next session, give the sentiment irresistible energy, that *the revenue must be reduced to the expenditures of government.*

(Extract from a letter to the Editor of the Eastern Argus, dated Augusta, March 25, 1837.

Col. Humphrey's (of Gray,) reply to Mr. Holmes on the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Rail Road Bill was very successful; and exhibited a degree of talent and an acquaintance with parliamentary usages, highly creditable to that gentleman. When the Bill providing for the admission of Attornies was under consideration, Mr. Codman, of Portland, opposed its passage; and concluded his speech by hoping that the Gentleman from Gray, who had drafted the Bill, would permit it to be so far amended as to exclude *ladies* from the practice of Law, as the expression *any citizen* he supposed would the fair sex! To which Col. H. replied, that if any lady of *good moral character* should produce the certificate required by law for the admission to the Bar, he saw no good reason why she ought not to be admitted. And he added, from what he knew of the character of the gentleman from Portland, *he* was the last man from whom *such* an objection ought to expected.—That gentleman was *famous for his partiality to the Ladies*, and he should suppose, if he intended to pursue his profession as he had done, that he would be anxious for the time to arrive when ladies might sit side by side with him at the Bar of our Courts. It would no doubt add greatly to his *pleasure*, if not to his *profit*. The question was afterwards taken by yeas and nays and the Bill passed the House by a vote of 141 to 9—it also passed the Senate by a vote of 19 to 1.

☞ We conceive this bill to be one of the most important of those which have received the attention of the Legislature. Its tendency is to break down the monopoly of the bar, and to secure to talents and industry their just reward if one man can learn as much in one year as another can in three, it is no reason why he should lay on his oars the remaining two, to wait for his companion—such a policy is a premium on stupidity.—Ed. Argus.

[From the Correspondence of the Eastern Argus.]

Augusta, March 21, 183-.

Having been on a peregrination into the interior of this county, it was not in my power to write you the past two days. The Legislature have been engaged in the discussion of the Law, providing for the appointment of an additional Judge. It was rejected by a large majority in the House, which is the prelude to a like fate of the Common Pleas bill. The debate occupied nearly a day, and was able and animated. Some opposed the bill on the ground that no addition should be made to the Court until the *tenure* of the Judges is changed. It was admitted by such, that more Judges were needed to do the work—that the business could not be accomplished by the Court without help; but that it was better to endure this evil a little while, until their tenure of office was limited, than to create any more *life estates*. The delegation from Penobscot, (where the evil exists in its greatest extent,) with two exceptions, went against the bill.

The Militia Bill has also been up during my absence, and being hammered a whole day, was yesterday recommitted for another heat. There were half as many propositions to alter and amend the bill as there were members in the House. The *License Law*, vulgarly yclept the *Brandy* Bill, elicited an amusing debate; and after *eleven o'clock*, assumed some rather *funny phrases*. Mr Holmes of Alfred, and your Representative, Codman, spoke feelingly upon the question, as did several other gentlemen.

Gen. Appleton of Portland, who is understood to be its author, defended the Bill, as did Mr. Vance of Calais in very handsome speeches, free from that severity of remark, which have often characterized the addresses of the *tetotalers*, and which has so much injured their cause. The whole subject, bill and amendments, at last referred to the next Legislature and ordered to be printed.

The Bank Committee will not, after all, report any more Bank Capital the present session, although thay had agreed to, and actually prepared such a report with accompanying Bills.—No such bill, I am well persuaded, could pass. There is a most decided and unequivocal feeling in both branches against any further increase at this time.

As I intend to return to Penobscot to-morrow, you will not probably again hear from me, which will doubtless be joyful news to your readers. The state of political affairs in that County, is, I can assure you, sound. The *democracy* of the County is not, and will not, be effected by the family quarrels of our friends in Bangor, where they are hardly skin deep.—The appointment of Mr. Small as Sheriff, gives general satisfaction. He is a man of unquestionable character for integrity—of intelligence, decision and unwavering political principles.—He is a mechanic, *practically*, and a *gentleman* in all his deportment. No man in our city of the East, is better qualified for, or more deserving of, that office.

Western Wonders.—A friend showed us a more than common curiosity,—being no less than a sketch of an ancient city, the remains of

which have been discovered a year past, in the fertile and flourishing territory of Wisconsin; on the west branch of Rock or Crawfish river. The brick walls of this metropolis, thus accidentally rescued from the mists and mould of the past, are between four and five feet high. At their base they are nearly twelve feet in thickness. At regular intervals of five rods, massive butresses support these ramparts, which circummured a city of nearly three miles in an irregular oblong square. The remains of five large buildings are enclosed within this space, and nearly 50 others of a smaller size, may there be found. The walls, as defined in the unpretending sketch, to which we allude, are in length on the north, one hundred rods; on the east, fifty-five; on the west, forty-five.—The remaining boundary has not been accurately traced. From an inscription on a rude portal of the city, it was found that its name was Aztalan.

Now who listed these walls, and established the gates of this forest city; and when? Were they reared before successive springs had bro't up the wilderness to its full stature? These are are points on which conjecture alone can play the umpire. Was the region of Wisconsin, in other days, some golden Hispaniola, pregnant with mines like those which the immortal Columbus encountered, and which led him to believe that he had varily discovered the Ofiir of yore, and the ruins of refining furnaces of Hebraic construction? Who can tell? What sort of a city was this Aztalan?—Phil. Gaz.

Legislature of Maine.

IN SENATE,

Monday, March 27.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, Bill to encourage the culture of wheat in this State, was taken up. Mr. Smith moved to amend, so as to give a bounty of six cents for every bushel, raised by individuals who shall raise more than twenty and not less than thirty bushels. Mr. Benson opposed the amendment as likely to defeat the Bill. No bounty ought to be given unless thirty bushels were raised—an amount which could be raised by any farmer. Mr. Soule advocated the amendment. The poor ought to be taken care of as well as the rich—the man who raised ten bushels as well as the man who raised a hundred bushels. Mr. Mildram advocated the amendment. Mr. Robinson of Lincoln opposed it. A man raising twenty bushels only, would consume it all himself and get the bounty, and the public would receive no benefit. Mr. Soule replied that if individuals were stimulated by the bounty to raise sufficient wheat for their own consumption it would benefit the public, because they would not be obliged to buy and would leave more wheat in the market, for the rest of the community. Mr. Severance opposed the amendment. Mr. Mildram said certain gentlemen were in the habit of representing the farmers as dull and stupid men, who did not understand what their interests were, and who would not take the right course, unless they were stimulated by bounties. He did not believe this. The farmers were an independent and enlightened body of men, who could understand their own interests, without any aid from any quarter, Messrs. Littlefield and Manning advocated the amendment and opposed the Bill and Messrs. Staples and Benson advocated the Bill.

Mr BURR said—I have long been astonished at the opposition which ever manifests itself whenever Legislation is attempted for the benefit of the Agricultural portion of the community. We have legislated ever since we have been a State for the benefit of all classes of the community—when the Capitalist asks for a chater for a Bank in order that he may more conveniently loan his money, we have granted it.—The Granite dealers—the Slate Stone dealers—the Lime dealers—the Lumber dealers—the Land speculators—the shoe makers, and a whole list of others, less worthy, have been continually rapping at the doors of our Legislatures for laws to aid them in their business; but when we are about to legislate for the benefit of Agriculturists, it is "hands off gentlemen." As the gentleman from Cumberland has remarked, it is "partial legislation,"—"small business," a "contemptible business,"—"let farmers raise their own wheat and eat their own pan-cakes." In my opinion our Legislatures ever since we have been a State have been legislating directly against the Farmers; we created so many corporations for the benefit of other business that it has nearly ruined the Agricultural community. The farmers in the country cannot pay the wages that are promised (but often never paid) by the corporations of our State, therefore, they cannot employ laborers and instead of every farmer's team being loaded with wheat when they come into our business places—they now go *back* with flour. There is now, scarcely a farmer in this State who is not compelled to buy his bread. I hope we shall do something to encourage them. I believe the bill before you will do it. I hope it will pass as it came from the House, for I fear if we amend it, it will be defeated. I hope sir, we shall legislate this much for the farmer, while legislating for all other classes; so that he may, at least, raise his own wheat, and therefore make his own pan-cakes, and eat them by his own fire-side, and not be driven into the far West to live on "Hog and Hominy."

Mr. Soule was as friendly to farmers as any one could be—he was a farmer himself. He wished to favor them upon principles of equality—to favor him who raised twenty as well as him who raised thirty bushels. In the vicinity where he lived, few farmers were able to raise so much as fifteen bushels. After further discussion, the amendment offered by Mr. Smith was adopted by a vote of 10 to 9. Mr. Littlefield moved to amend so as to give a bounty of $5 to every person who should catch more than ten barrels of mackerel in one year, but before any question was taken, Mr. L. withdrew his motion. Mr. Woodbury moved to amend so as to give a bounty of $5 to every person who should produce 200 pounds of cheese or 30 pounds of butter. Mr. W. thought the amendment ought to be adopted, as the design of the Bill was to aid the farmers, who produced cheese and butter as well as wheat. The Bill with the amendment would be more just, because some farms were adapted to the production of wheat and others were adapted to the production of cheese and butter. The amendment was negatived, 7 voting in favor of it and 10 voting against it. On motion of Mr. Mildram, the Senate reconsider their vote adopting the amendment offered by Mr. Smith. Mr. Mildram then moved to amend the amendment, so as to give the bounty of six cents per bushel, to those who shall raise more than *one* and less than thirty bushels. Mr. Benson opposed the motion and Messrs. Mildram and Woodbury advocated it. The motion was negatived by the casting vote of the Chair. The amendment offered by Mr. Smith was again adopted, by the casting vote of the Chair. Mr. Ham said the Bill was based upon principles, which he was not prepared to sanction. He was opposed to all protecting duties, either in the shape of tariff or of bounties, as being partial and unjust. Mr. Littlefield further opposed the Bill and moved to amend so as to extend its provisions to *corn* as well as to wheat, Messrs. Benson and Severence opposed the amendment, and it was negatived 10 to 9.

From the Cumberland Advocate.

Rumored Murder.—It is currently rumored about Cumberland, that a most diabolical murder was recently committed some where not far from Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa. But as the Bedford papers are silent upon the subject, there is room to doubt its correctness. The story runs thus:

A gentleman from the West on his way to Philadelphia, with a drove of Horses, put up for the night at a certain house (name not known) and staid till morning. He was treated with respect and attention, and informed the Landlord that on his return he would again stop with him. According to his promise, about three weeks since the stranger returned and asked for lodgings—but was refused! The excuse alleged was that there was sickness in the family. He was recommended by the landlord to go to the next house, situated about a mile off. The stranger did so. He requested lodging for the night and at first was refused. He was informed that the man of the house was absent and that there was none but females about the house, (being two daughters) but upon insisting they at length consented. Shortly after there were three girls from a neighboring house arrived and concluded to stay for company that night with the two daughters of the absent landlord. On retiring to bed it appears that the stranger was shown a room up stairs—one of the strange girls and one of the daughters occupied the absent father's room down stairs, and the other three girls another room up stairs.

Thus situated and wrapt in sleep, at a late hour in the night the house was entered by three men. They entered the room of the two young women down stairs, and murdered them by cutting their throats! They then proceeded up stairs to the room of the stranger—supposing that they had killed the two daughters of the absent parent—but were met in a manner they little expected. The stranger had been awakened by the noise down stairs and stood prepared to meet the assassins. They came to the door, which he immediately opened and shot down the foremost man. The second then fired at the stranger but missed his aim, and was immediately shot down himself. The third then approached, but seeing the fate of the two first was disposed to retire, but the bold stranger followed him and with one or two blows inflicted with a small sword, he brought him to the floor.

The stranger then procured light—called for the girls and proceeded to examine what mischief had been done. He found the three girls who slept up stairs safe and sound; but those two who slept on the lower floor with their throats cut from ear to ear. Upon examining the bodies of the murderers it was ascertained that they consisted of the FATHER AND TWO SONS! landlords of the house at which he was refused lodgings.

It is thought that the murderers' object was gain—that they intended killing the girls and stranger, take what they wanted and then set fire and burn the house and dead bodies.

Tobacco, a cure for Arsenic. Communicated to the American Journal of Science and Arts, by Rev. Ralph Emerson.

About the year 1820, Miss Sophia Eastman of Hollis, N. H. (now connected with the orphan asylum in Troy, N. Y.) fell into the mistake, so often committed, of eating a portion of arsenic which had been prepared for the destruction of rats. Painful symptoms soon led to enquiry, and her mistake was discovered.—An elderly lady who was present, advised that she should be made to vomit as speedily as possible, and as she had always felt a perfect loathing for tobacco in every shape, it was supposed that this would at once effect the purpose. A pipe was used, but without producing any nausea. She next chewed a large portion of strong tobacco, and swallowed the juice, and that without even a sensation of disgust. A strong decoction was then made with hot water of which she drank, perhaps, half a pint. Still there was neither nausea or dizziness, nor did it operate at all either as an *emetic* or a *cathartic*. The painful sensations at her stomach however, subsided, and she began to feel well. On the arrival of Physicians, an emetic of blue vitriol was administered, which operated moderately once. One or two days after, there was a discharge of a dark green color, approaching to black. No ill consequences followed.

Another case occurred in the same place, a few years subsequent, in which arsenic was taken through mistake, by a sick person, and she employed tobacco with the like success. She, too, had always loathed the article, but now chewed it and swallowed the saliva, without producing sickness at the stomach. No emetic was administered in this case nor any other remedy. Happy would it be for our race should this insidious poison now the slow death of so many, be employed only as an antagonist to those other deadly poisons, for which it may have been provided by the Creator, as a sure and speedy remedy.

We see repeated attempts, in the opposition press to make the impression that unkind feeling exists among the members of the Cabinet, and ever and anon it is proclaimed, that a repugnance between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Kendall threatens an explosion! It is all silly, scandalous gossip. We know that Mr. Forsyth entertains a just sense of the high qualifications of Mr. Kendall for the station he occupies, and the latter appreciates properly the genius which adorns the State Department.

The last Journal of Commerce brings a letter from its correspondent, which says, "*Mr. Kendall has not been voted out of the Cabinet.*" This is old news for the date of it. The attempt was made to vote him out before the Senate was thoroughly reformed, and his bitter enemies if that body could raise only seven votes against him.—Globe.

CONSTANTIUS. It is said that Constantius the father of Constantine, finding, when he came to the throne, a considerable number of Christians in office, and at Court, issued an edict, requiring them to renounce Christianity, or quit their places. The far greater part of them readily and resolutely gave up their employment & prospect in order to preserve a good conscience; but a few cringed, and renounced christianity. When the Emperor thus made full proof of their disposition, he turned out every one who complied, and took all the others in again, giving this as his reason for his conduct, that "those who would not be true to Christ, would not be true to him."

MARRIED.

In Belfast, Mr Simon Cross of Orono, to Miss Harriet Durham, of B.

In Livermore, Mr. Nathan Sawtelle of Turner to Miss Maria Hinds of L.

In Ellsworth, Mr. Thomas F. Cook to Miss Rhoda Preble.

DIED.

In Belfast, Mrs Hannah Leach, relict of Andrew Leach, Esq. aged 79.

In Hiram, Mrs Hannah Foss, aged 75.

In Augusta, on Monday last, Mr. Levi Rogers.

JOHN E. STACY,

Attorney-at-Law,

Dixfield, Me.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me. March 31, 1837.

Andrews Abiezer	King Maria
Andrews Edward 4	Ludden Sarah C.
Berry, Geo. W. & Foxwell Swan,	Lastley Walter
Brown Luke	Macumber Daniel
Blake Mary Ann	Mitchell Stephen
Caldwell John	Prentiss Caleb
Churchill Sullivan	Penley Joseph
Codman R. A. L.	Perry James
Cushman Caleb	Parsons Henry R.
Cummings Joseph	Richardson Dorius
Dannet John	Rowe Harriet 2
Daniels John R.	Stevens Mahala B.
Doe Mary A.	Stillings Isaiah 2
Farewell Henry	Stowell Thomas
Field Anciel	Sweet Israel
Follett Orville	Shaw Saranuus
Fellows Jonathan jr.	Turner Betsey B.
Green Nath'l W.	Tribou Adney 2
Goodwin Thomas J.	Winship Elvira
Hall Abijah	Weeks Clarissa H.
Jordan David	Washburn Luther
	Whitehead Jefferson

G. W. MILLETT, P M.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned would give notice, that the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, has given a further time of six months from the seventh of March inst. for creditors to the Estate of JAMES W. RIPLEY, late of Fryeburg in said county, to present and prove their claims; and that they will be in session on the last Saturdays of April, May, July, and August, at the Office of Edward L. Osgood in said Fryeburg, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. for the purpose of examining all claims that may be presented.

E. L. OSGOOD,
J. O. McMILLAN,
IRA TOWLE,
Com'rs.

Fryeburg, March 10, 1837. 2w34

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to License from the Probate Court within and for the county of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Vendue at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Hebron in said county, on Saturday the 22d day of *April* next, at one o'clock P. M. so much of the real estate of JAMES FARRIS late of said Hebron, deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower, if necessary, as will produce the sum of twelve hundred and sixty-dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges.

Said estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased. Also Pew No. 14, on the floor of the Baptist Meeting-house in said Hebron, and Pew No 8, in the Gallery of said house.

MARTHA FARRIS, Administratrix.

Hebron, March 18th, 1837.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JAMES DONHAM,

late of Hebron in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to RANSOM DONHAM.

Woodstock, March 7, 1837. 3t

NOTICE—All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting on my account Lewis Bryant of Canton, a town pauper, or any of his family, as I have made provision for their support, and shall pay no expences contracted by him or them, without authority from me.

[Canton, March 27, 1837.]* BARAK RECORD.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners next to be holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

WE, the undersigned, respectfully represent and shew that the road as now travelled from Lovell-Village to Bridgton Centre is circuitous and hilly, and that a road commencing at said Village, and following the Sweden road to the foot of the hill on the Westerly side of Eliphalet Knights' dwelling house in said Sweden—thence leaving said Knights' dwelling house on the left, and running in an easterly direction so as to intersect the road leading from Fryeburg Corner to Bridgton Centre near the Moose Pond Bridge in Denmark would be much less hilly and of a less distance. We therefor request that said Commissioners would locate a road on the route as above described.

JAMES WALKER & 21 others.

Oct. 12, 1836. 3t

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at Bassett's Tavern in Lovell on Saturday the thirteenth day of May next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerk of said towns of Lovell, Sweden, and Denmark, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Lovell, Sweden, and Denmark, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,---Woodstock.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Woodstock, county of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in Bills committed to me the undersigned as Collector of said town for the year 1835, in the sums following viz:

Owners.	No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value.	State, County, & town tax.	Deficient highway tax for 1834	Deficient Tax. School house	Deficiency in the $400 which was to have been expended in 1834	Deficiency in the $400 which was to have been expended in 1835	Total.
East part of Woonkstock.									
Unkown	4	64	50	75		1,20			1,95
do	24	100	10	13	21				,30
do	90	100	25	37,5		,60			97,5
do	94	100	50	75					75
do	93	100	75	1,12,5					1,12,5
do	113	100	45	67,5	95		41	2,03,5	
do	116	100	30	45	64		27	1,36	
do	46	100	17	25,5	36		15	76,5	
West part of Woodstock.									
Undivided half of									
do	20	50	20	30					30

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on or before Thursday the sixth day of July next, so much of said land will then be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder at the Store of Welcome Kinsley in said town at ten of the clock in the forenoon as will discharge the same.

EDMUND CHASE, Collector of
34 * Woodstock for 1835.

To the Honorable County Commissioners of the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of the town of Brownfield, would respectfully represent, that an alteration in the County road leading from Bridgton through Denmark to Brownfield, near Jos. Howard's, Esq. or a new way commencing at or near the John Eames' Hill (so called) in Denmark, and intersecting the County road that leads over the upper Bridge that crosses the Saco River to the road that leads from Fryeburg to Denmark near Capt. Abner Gee's or in that place that the Commissioners should think best, and a discontinuance of so much of the old way as would be rendered necessary by a new location, would relieve the Inhabitants of said town of Brownfield of the expense of the building and supporting the one half of the lower Bridge that passes over Saco River and that the public could not sustain any injury by said alteration. We do therefore most respectfully request that said alteration should take place.

Oct. 22, 1836.] DANIEL BEAN, & 6 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioner begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the Tavern of Zachariah Miller in said Brownfield, on Tuesday the second day of May next, at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Brownfield and Denmark, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Brownfield and Denmark, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least, thirty days before the time of said meeting that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. 3t

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, viz:—

The YOUNG MOTHER, by Dr. Alcott.
The FARMER'S RECEIPT BOOK AND POCKET FARRIER.
Green's Small Grammar.
Alonzo & Malissa.
The RICH POOR MAN and the POOR RICH MAN.
PATH TO PEACE.
Also, Ware's Vegetable Hair Oil,—and a new supply of Medicines. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, March 20, 1837. tf 32

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of HENRY WHITE, late of Mexico in said county, Esquire, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent; give notice that six months from this date have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us at the Inn of Col. Samuel Morrill, in Dixfield in said county, on the last Saturdays in June, July, and August next, at ten o'clock *A* M. of said days.

Dated this seventh day of March A. D. 1837.

CHARLES T. CHASE,
ISAAC N. STANLEY,
Com'rs.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerne I, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

SAMUEL ROBINSON,

late of Oxford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to LEVI WHITMAN.

Norway, March 7, 1837. 3w32

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,---Canton.

NOTICE is hereby given the nonresident proprietors of lands lying in the town of Canton, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in Bills committed to the subscriber to collect for 1836 in the respective sums following, to wit:

Names of owner unknown, or Elijah Soule, place improved, Lot No. 22, Range 6, No. of acres 50, Value $300, State, County and Town Tax $7,92, Deficiency of Highway Tax for 1835 88 cts, Total $8,80.

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid on or before Saturday the first day of July next at one of the clock P. M, so much of said land will then be sold at Public Auction at the Inn of Noah Bosworth Jr. in said Canton, as will discharge the same and all necessary intervening charges.

AARON BROWN, Collector of Taxes for the town of Canton for 1836.

Canton, March 17th, 1837. 3 33

WANTED---*Immediately,*

AS an *Apprentice* to the Carpentering and House Joinering business, a smart enterprising Lad from fifteen to twenty years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given. Good recommendations will be required. Enquire at this Office.

Paris, March 23, 1837. 3t

Pauper Notice.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting Edmund Reynolds and Mary his wife and five minor children, viz.—Hetetiah, Mary H., Isaac, Reily, and Julia, paupers of the town of Rumford, either on account of said town or myself, as under contract with the Overseers of said town I have made suitable provisions for them at my dwelling house in said Rumford for the ensuing year. Therefore shall pay no debts of their contracting on account of myself or of said Rumford.

JAMES H. FARNUM.

Rumford, March 22, 1837. 3 33

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the twenty second day of April next, at ten o'clock a. m. at the Store of John Higgins, Esq in Porter in said county, all the right in equity which Jeremiah Storer has in and to a tract of land situated in Brownfield in said county, being the farm on which he now lives and bounded on the East by land of Samuel Merrill, on the North and West by land of Walter Edgecomb, and on the South by the road. Said farm is now mortgaged to Daniel Bean, Esq to recover the payment of a sum that will be made known at the time and place of sale. Conditions made known at said time and place

JAMES THOMAS, Dept. Sheriff.

Porter, March 18th, 1837. 3w33

NOTICE.

Whereas I, the subscriber, have contracted with the town of Newry in the County of Oxford, to maintain and support Benjamin Grover, a pauper of said Newry, for one year from the sixth day of March instant, and having made suitable arrangements for his comfortable support at my dwelling house in Newry, this is to caution and forbid any and all persons against harboring or trusting said Grover on my account or on account of said town, as I am determined to pay no charges on his account, incurred for his support out of my family, and shall claim all wages for his labor or services. IRA KILGORE.

Newry, March 22, 1837. 3w33.

Commissioners' Notice.

We the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery Esq. to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of Richard Peabody, late of Canton in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the inn of Noah Bosworth Jr. in said Canton on the last Saturday of April next, and the first Saturday of September next at ten o'clock A. M. on each of said days.

Dated at said Canton this seventh day of March A. D. 1837.

REUEL WASHBURN. }
JOHN HEARSEY, } Commissioners.

SATINET from the South Paris Manufacturing Company, constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the Factory Prices.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Feb, 20, 1837. tf

LOST, on Tuesday evening 21st inst., between the residence of Rufus Stowell and the School House at Paris Cape, a GOLD NECKLACE. Whoever may have found the same shall be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this Office

Paris, March 25, 1837.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

SIMEON BUCKNELL, Administrator of the estate of Simeon Bucknell, late of Hiram in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his private accounts against the same,

Ordered,

That the said Simeon Bucknell give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

MOSES DUDLEY,

late of Paris in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOEL B. THAYER.

Paris, March 7, 1837. 3w31

A CURE FOR THE ITCH!

HOWEVER INVETERATE in *one hour's application*, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, and certainty, *stands unrivalled* for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually *in one hour's application only!*

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Price 37½ cents a box, with ample directions.

DR. RELFE'S

Antibilious Pills!

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholic, Bilious Affections, &c.

To comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless; Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS.

The relief is *IMMEDIATE*, without the least injury to Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For SICK HEADACHE, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞None are genuine unless signed T. RIDDER, on the wrapper, Sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY,) the whom they are for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, Court-street, Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. 3d.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No. 5 eoply

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the Counties of Oxford and Cumberland.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of the towns of Hiram, Brownfield, Baldwin and Sebago, respectfully represent that the interest of the inhabitants in the aforesaid towns and the public good generally, requires that a County Road should be located, commencing at the red school house near Hiram bridge and thence running to Baldwin line, crossing the Hancock brook at Rankins bridge, (so called) thence by the house of Daniel McKenney to the County road in Sebago, near Robert Sanborns, by Sebago Pond to Portland.

Wherefore your petitioners pray the route may be examined and located, if in your opinion it should prove practicable.

(signed) JOSEPH BROWN, and 84 others.

June 20, 1836.

State of Maine.

CUMBERLAND, ss.

At a Court of County Commissioners begun and holden at Portland, for and within the County of Cumberland, on the third Tuesday of December A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners of said County and the County Commissioners of Oxford County will meet at the house of John Kimball in Hiram, on Wednesday the 3d day of May 1837, at 10 o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition, and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties, and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and this order of notice thereon, to be served on the Chairman of the County Commissioners of said County of Oxford and the Town Clerks of said towns of Hiram, Brownfield, Sebago and Baldwin; and also by posting up copies of the same in three public places in each of said towns, and publishing the same three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, Portland Advertiser, and Oxford Democrat, the first of said publications, and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, and also by serving the Attorney for the State, for the County of Cumberland, and the Attorney for the State, for the County of Oxford, with attested copies of said petition, thirty days previous to said meeting, that all persons may then and there be present and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest,—CHARLES COBB, Clerk.

Copy of the Petition and Order of Court thereon.

Attest,—CHARLES COBB, Clerk.

To the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of said County respectfully represent that the County road leading from Canton to Buckfield through Sumner, is hilly and unnecessarily crooked, and particularly that part of the way laying in Sumner. We therefore pray your Honors to view and if practicable locate and establish a new road, commencing at Churchill's corner in Sumner—thence southerly to Brigg's corner, so called—thence to Bonney's corner, so called, and thence to or near John Clark's, all in said Sumner, and that you may discontinue such parts of the now travelled road as will become unnecessary for the public convenience by the establishment of such new road, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed) JOHN MOULTON, & 41 others.

October, 1836. *3w32

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Zura Robinson in said Sumner, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of June next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerk of said town of Sumner, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Sumner, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on *Execution*, having been previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder on Saturday the fifteenth day of April next, at one of the clock P. M., at Lemuel D. Plummer's dwelling house in Madrid, in said county of Oxford, all the right, title and interest that DANIEL TRACEY has in and to the farm and buildings where the said Tracey now lives in Berlin in said county of Oxford, if said Execution is not otherwise satisfied.

CALEB SPRAGUE, Dept. Sheriff.

February 10, 1837. 3w32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, having been previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder on Saturday the fifteenth day of April next, at two of the clock P. M., at Lemuel D. Plummer's dwelling house in Madrid, in said county of Oxford, all the right in equity of redemption which JOHN HOAR has in and to a certain farm with the buildings standing thereon situated in Number Two, Second Range in said county of Oxford, and the same on which said Hoar now lives, the same having been under mortgage to Farner and Sangers,—unless said Execution is otherwise satisfied.

CALEB SPRAGUE, Dept. Sheriff.

February, 13, 1837. 3w32

One Cent Reward!

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting RUFUS MORE on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after the time he left my house. Any person who will return said runaway shall be entitled to the above reward. BENJAMIN BORDMAN.

Byron, March 13, 1837. *3w32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Monday the tenth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at Moore's Shingle Machine in Carthage in said county, all the right in equity that William Jones and Rodney Moore have of redeeming said Machine, Land, Building, and Privilege. Also a lot of timber land, being Number Two, Range Twelve All of said Real Estate situated in said town of Carthage and the same attached on the original writ.

ISAAC PARK, Dept. Sheriff.

Carthage, Feb. 10, 1837. 331

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction at the Store of Elias M. Carter in Bethel in said county, on Saturday the first day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the right in equity which Nathan Hall and Alvah Estes, both of said Bethel, yeomen, have to redeem the lot of land numbered ten in the fourth range of lots in said Bethel. The same having been mortgaged by the said Hall to Timothy Carter, James F. Carter, and Elias M Carter, for the security of th payment of one hundred and seventy-nine dollars, as will appear by his mortgaged deed as aforesaid, dated Nov. 8, 1834, and as recorded in the Oxford Records Book 43, Page 175 Terms of sale made know at the time and place of sale.

AARON CROSS, Dept. Sheriff

Bethel, Feb. 21, 1837. 3w31

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

FOSTER'S CABINET MISCELLANY;

Embracing a carefully selected series of the newest Publications on a variety of subjects.

Interesting to all who desire to make themselves acquainted with

THE BEST LITERAY PRODUCTIONS OF THE FIRST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Published in weekly numbers, 72 pp.—Elegantly printed in a handsome duodecimo form, in a new and clear type, and on good paper.—Price 12½ cents per number, or $5 per annum, in advance.

Although this work is published periodically, in order that the public taste for novelty, may in some measure be accommodated, it may either be procured in numbers, weekly, in volumes, each work complete and distinct in itself, or by subscription by the year—so, that while it unites all the advantages to some readers, of the small outlay at stated periods attendant upon periodical publications, those who may have an objection to take upon themselves the trouble of preserving single numbers have the option of purchasing entire whatever of the series they may think proper, in any manner congenial to their wishes or circumstances.

The work commenced with

ST PETERSBURGH, CONSTANTINOPLE AND NAPOLI DI ROMANI.

BY BARON VON TEITZ.

Which may be had complete, either in numbers, or neatly bound, forming volume one of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany.

It is followed by A Steam Voyage down the Danube' with *Sketches of Hungary, Wallachia, Servia, Turkey' &c.* by Michael J. Quinn, author of a "Visit to Spain," &c. The first part of which has already appeared.

Both these works have been noticed by the reviewers of England with unqualified praise.

The proprietors of this work impressed with the opinion that independently of allstruse and learned treatics, there is an ample demand, on the part of the reading public, for literary matter of a higher denomination than the new works of fiction, which are at present so prodigally disseminated among them, and for books that shall have a higher aim than the mere amusement and gratification of the idle; he feels assured also that with a moderate degree of care and research, selections may easily be made among the literature of the day, which shall not be deficient in rational amusement, even when they are serving the nobler purpose of informing the mind, or improving the experience.—With this opinion and assurance he has been induced to commence the present series, in which he will endeavor to embody subjects worthy of being collected and retained, for the purpose of re-perusal, reflection, or reference, and which may not deteriorate the character of a gentleman's library.

Mr. Constable of Edinburgh, was the first to discover that a signal service might be performed to the world, by embodying, in a cheap and compact form, a series of publications that should have utility as a primary object; but rational amusement in the manner of their connection. By issuing a small portion at a time and in frequent succession, he conceived that he should impel the generality of his readers—not the studious or the literary ones, of course—to keep up with the publication, and not allow their reading to run in arrears. By a well timed and well judged selection of articles it is believed that he accomplished, not only this ostensible object, but a secret and more important one.

Gradually a desire for more solid reading increased in secrecy and that which originally began in the hope of amusement was continued in the wish for information. Useful matter was published at a comparatively cheap rate. it was continually increasing, yet the expense was hardly felt. Encouraged by his success, the enterprising publisher began to insert new matter in his selections, and the public in return rewarded his exertions and expenses by enlarged patronage.

Were Constable's Miscellany current in the United States perhaps the publisher of the present series would not have found it expedient to commence the latter work. But, be it remembered, that in speaking of the cheapness of Constable it is but *relatively*—as compared with the publications in Great Britain generally—which is dearer than that of any part of the world. Constable's Miscellany is published at about half the English rate, but the present work proposes to be at about one third even of Constable.

The object then of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany may be easily explained. It is to introduce to the reading public, a series of works that shall blend entertainment with information—that shall take off the edge of the voracious appet te for *mere fiction*, which has been brought on by too great a profusion of works of that description—that shall gradually form a collection of writings which may be referred to with satisfaction at some future day, or to compare with a more recent writer; that may be an ornament to any private library or collection; and that shall be cheaper than ever has been issued.

The works collected into Foster's Cabinet Miscellany, will be in every range of polite literature. It is intended to suit, as much as possible, every taste, an I by an agreeable variety of subjects as well as styles, to keep up a healthy excitement for rational entertainment. Works of great length, of severe and deep investigation, and of the more abstruse sciences will, of course, find no place here. It is of the cheerful, elegant and easy writings of the day, that the selections will be made: always keeping in view, that only substantially good works will be introduced; in order to which the publisher will use every means to satisfy himself, before he commits a work to press.

It is trusted that the Cabinet Miscellany will be a melange of all that is valuable in modern literature; it will assuredly be the medium of introducing works which would hardly find their way to the American public generally, through any other source. It will present them at prices varying from one fourth to one sixth and in some cases even one-eighth of the English cost;—and the execution, it is hoped, will meet with general approval.

NOW PUBLISHING.

FOSTER'S REPRINTS OF

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

Comprising the following Standard Reviews and Magazines:

1. The London Quarterly Review.
2. The Edinburgh Review.
3. The Foreign Quarterly Review.
4. The London and Westminister Review.
5. Blackwood's Magazine.
6. The Metropolitan Magazine.

The extensive circulation of the original editions of these well established works have attained in Europe, and the reprints in the United States, sufficiently evinces the estimation in which they are held by the reading public of all countries, and renders comment, with respect to their literary character, uncalled for on the part of the American Publisher. The typographical execution of the Works is quite equal, in every respect, to the English editions, and they are sold on the following Terms:—

REVIEWS.

For the four Reviews per annum,	$5 00
Three of them,	7 00
Two of them,	5 00
One of them,	3 00

MAGAZINES.

For Blackwood's Magazine, per annum,	$5 00
Metropolitan,	4 00
Blackwood and Metropolitan,	8 00

For the four Reviews Blackwood and Metropolitan Magazines, $16 per annum.

☞ Country subscribers should forward a year's subscription in advance, or a city reference.

The July numbers of Blackwood and Metropolitan Magazines, recently published, commenced a volume of each of those works. Blackwood may be had from the beginning of the American series, July, 1835, complete in three vols. and the Metropolitan from January of the present year to July, in 1 vol. complete.

THEODORE FOSTER.

Corner of Pine Street and Broadway.

*** Editors of Newspapers giving the above advertisement a few insertions in their columns, will be entitled to either a copy of the Cabinet Miscellany for one year, or some other work to the same amount, at the option of the subscriber—and it is particularly requested, to save expense of postage, that one number only of such papers as may contain either the advertisement or a paragraph relating to the work may be forwarded.

13 T. F.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to David Pierce, or the firm of David Pierce & Co are informed that unless payment is made on or before the eleventh day of March next, (to the subscriber, who is duly authorized by Letters of Attorney, to collect their debts and make settlement,) all unsettled accounts and all Notes which may then be payable, will be put in immediate suit without discrimination or further notice.

THOMAS R. CARMAN.

Oxford, Feb. 16, 1837. 29

AARON BURR.

MEMOIRS of Aaron Burr, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Also, Quitclaim Deeds, and Town Orders.

Likewise, Mathematical Instruments.

Feb. 28, 1837. tf

LITERARY UNION;

LADY'S BOOK

AND

Ladies American Magazine.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their *own "Book,"* that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests, or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of MRS. SARAH J. HALE, of Boston, to whose superintendance the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be merged in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her countrywomen, and on both sides of the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous, and accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired, but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests & amusement it has been, & will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the Editor will give the whole a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, *Editor*, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Gooch, Miss L. H. Meadley, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D., Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dimitry, A. M., E. H. Hale E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm. E. Burton, W. G. Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his facilities are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above-mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe: and as an inducement to writers of our own country he is willing to pay for every article adopted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the U. States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant, and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given: and every second month a colored plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other embellishments, calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced: and generally, everything will be done that the most untiring purpose of making the Lady's Book pre-eminently entitled to patronage can suggest. With the experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will henceforth be associated with him, the Publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He, therefore, with a just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavors.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,

100, Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests, for the convenience of remittance, the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for	5
Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels, for	5
Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, 17 in all	5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels and Saturday News,	$5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for	$5
Lady's Book, Celebrated Trials and Sketch Book, for	$5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book,	$5

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.

A premium of all the Novels by this celebrated author will be given to any person furnishing ten subscribers, and the cash, $20 to the publisher of the Lady's Book, free of postage: or one half of the Novels for five subscribers, and the cash 15 dollars.

Important!

TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

To the Editor of the Enquirer.

SIR—On the principle inculcated by the great and good Dr. Franklin, to diffuse as widely as possible every mean in our power to mitigate or soften the afflictions of suffering humanity, I feel it incumbent upon me to make known through the medium of your useful paper, that on reading therein an advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, for the cure of *Rheumatism*, I was forcibly impressed with a belief that it was calculated to remove the severe Rheumatic Affection to which I had been for seven or eight years subjected, sometimes almost depriving me of the use of my limbs. I accordingly procured a Bottle, and before I had used the whole of it, found very sensible relief. This increased my confidence in it, and led me to obtain another bottle, the use of which has completely removed the swellings and pains of my limbs, together with the cramp, and restored them to their wonted vigor.

I am respectfully yours,

GEORGE TAYLOR, Jn.

Hempstead, L. I., March 24th.

Persons suffering from the above complaint, and in despair of a cure from the failure of the various remedies they have used, are invited to make trial of this long and celebrated medicine which has in years past cured and relieved, as it is also now doing, thousands who had despaired of relief. Nothing but a fair trial can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled excellence. It is also one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints, numbness, sprains, and chil-blains. Price 50 cents.

*** None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Courtand Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No31 6mos

To the Hon. Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the 2d Tuesday of October, A. D. 1835.

THE Town of Mexico, in said County, by their Selectmen duly authorized, beg leave respectfully to represent, that there is and long has been a controversy or dispute between said Town and the adjoining Town of Rumford in said County, as to the jurisdictional limits of the same, and pray that the same may be run, marked, and established by Commissioners to be appointed by the Hon. Court aforesaid. Your Petitioners pray, that after due notice, Commissioners may be appointed to ascertain and determine the line in dispute and to describe the same by courses and distances; to make, set, and mention in their return suitable marks and monuments for the permanent establishment of said line, and also to make dupleate returns in the premises, that the same being accepted and recorded by the Hon. Court aforesaid, may ever after be deemed and taken as the true dividing line between said Towns.

JOHN G. BARNARD, } Selectmen
PETER TRASK, } of Mexico.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At the Supreme Judicial Court held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the 2d Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioners give notice thereof by causing an attested copy of said Petition and this Order of Notice thereon, to be served on the Clerk of said town of Rumford, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a Newspaper printed at Paris in said county, the last of said publications and the other notice to be, at least, thirty days before the next Term of the Supreme Judicial Court to be held at Paris in said county on the third Tuesday of May A. D. 1837, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true Copy of Petition and Order thereon.

3w31 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT TRUSS.

THE sub-criber is aware that there is a number of kinds of Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using a number of them himself, and from the testimony of others that have worn them, he was induced to believe that a Truss better adapted to the wants of that portion of the community that have the misfortune to have a Hernia or Rupture might be made, and by the help of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and easiest to wear; and is a secure barrier against the escape of the Viscera without in the least degree endangering the adjacent spermatic cord. From the credit that they have already gained in the last year where they have been used, and from the certificates of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of miles around in every direction from this place, the subscriber can, with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, believing that all that is necessary to secure for them in all places wherever they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, is their use.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority—and that time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he choose.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the number of feet and inches they measure round, and on which side the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his possession, are inserted below, and oth rs is sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, can be shown by his Agent.

Brattleboro, Sept. 1836. ISAAC THOMPSON.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, Sir—Having had occasion, during many years, to use Trusses for Hernias, for my patients and for myself, I am satisfied by examining and using yours, with Conical application, secured as it is by an ingenious adjusting Spring and Lock, is both easier to the wearer, and more likely to effect permanent cures, than any patent or other kind with which I have ever been acquainted, and wish you, sir, and all those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours, which their excellent construction is calculated to effect.

Vernon, Dec., 1836. CYRUS WASHBURN, M. D.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—I have not forgot my promise I made to you when I bought the Truss, that if it did effect a cure I would send you a certificate. Now sir, I have the satisfaction in being able to send you a statement. In the month of March my Hernia became so bad I was unable to labor. Feeling somewhat alarmed about my situation, I went up to Keene to see if Dr. Twitchel could do any thing to help me. On making my case known to him, he advised me to go to Brattleboro and get one of Thompson's Trusses—said it was the best he knew of, and thought I should receive immediate relief by wearing it. I made the application in March, and wore the Truss about eight weeks. On examining, I was satisfied that I was cured; but the Truss being easy to wear, I kept it on about four weeks longer, and then took it off and have had no occasion to wear it since. Respectfully yours,

Winchester, N. H, Sept. 1836. WM. CARLTON.

I hereby certify that on commencing haying this season, I was afflicted with a Hernia, which became so painful that I was obliged to quit work. I applied one of Thompson's Patent Trusses, with which I was enabled to labor daily, and found no more inconvenience in wearing it than in wearing my stockings. In three weeks I was perfectly cured, laid aside the truss, and have had no recurrence of hernia since.

Brattleboro, Vt. Aug. 18 6. G. A. HALE.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—The trusses go well, having sold five. You say in your note by Mr. Lewis, that if I have no objection you wish to make use of my name in your bills or advertisements. Now, Sir, as far as it is of use, you have it. Having tried several trusses of various kinds, found no relief. But putting one of yours on the first of April last, in four weeks was entirely cured, and have not had occasion to wear any since; and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion they will, by the blessing of God, effect a permanent cure. Yours in haste,

Greenfield, Mass. Sept., 1836. L. M. AMSDEN.

For Sale, at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW, Agent for the State of Maine.

Norway, January 2, 1837. 1623.

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S

Aromatic, Catarrh & Headache

SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache. It opens and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—*Price, 50 cts per Bottle.*

DOCT. MARSHALL'S

Vegetable Indian Black

PLASTER.

THIS Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds. Pains in the Sides, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatisms. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New-York, who have tested its efficacy —*Price, 25 cts per Box.*

DOCT. BENSON'S

VEGETABLE

JAUNDICE ELIXER.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentary, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood.

This ELIXER is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing JAUNDICE and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden change of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce a new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion —*Price, 37½ cts.*

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 24, 1836. tf11

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS no college, no institution, no monop ly, no charter; he being quite satisfied to rest on the patronage of the public for the success of his grandfather's *VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS*, established in England, 1751.

On the 18th day of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. Many persons who have commenced with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine had proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Pains, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and Common Fevers of all kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward-Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflamation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Quincy, Hooping Cough, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentary, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of 30 years standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled feet and legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

8000 TESTIMONIALS have been received from individuals of the highest respectability.

Although Doctor B. has enumerated by name the above diseases, he is nevertheless of opinion with his grandfather, the late celebrated Dr. Wm. Brandreth, that there is only ONE DISEASE, an impurity of the blood, which by impeding the circulation brings on inflamation, and consequent derangement in the organ or part where such impurity of the blood settles; and that it is the different appearance which this inflamation or derangement puts on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, but which are in fact only the same disease, with more or less virulence.

The sale of these pills has been so extensive that in the city of New York, about one fourth of the population have used them.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 28th, 1837. eopt29

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PERY. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Priviledge.*

TERMS,—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or

R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his Farm, situated in Peru, on the river road, near the centre of the town, containing one lot of very excellent upland and intervale land, well watered, well fenced, and under good cultivation Has an abundant supply of wood and quite a quantity of good timber. A good House, woodshed and barn all in good repair. School house within twenty-five rods of the house. Said Farm will be sold at a fair price, and on reasonable credit.

JOSEPH W. SMITH.

Peru, Feb. 16, 1837. 3t9

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—February 25, 1837.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the first day of April next at one o'clock P. M., at Jonathan Virgin's Tavern in Andover in said county, all the right in equity of redemption which JACOB YORK has to a certain lot of land situated in Township Number Five, First Range, being lot No. 12 in the First Range of lots, and the same farm he now lives on.

39 HEKEKIAH HUTCHINS, Jr Dept. Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—February 16th, 1837.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the eighteenth day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon at the Store of William H Bretton, Jr in Livermore in said county, all the right, title and interest in equity of redemption which OBEDEDOM BROWN now has in and to lot numbered ninety-nine situated in said town of Livermore on the west side of the Androscoggin river, and which he had in and to the same on the first day of September A. D. 1836, when the same was attached upon the original writ—being the same lot of land on which he then lived and under Mortgage to Josiah Weeks for the sum of $15[illegible] and interest since January 23d, 1836.

LEE STRICKLAND, Dept. Sh'ff.

NOTICE.—This certifies that I have given my son Ephraim P. Smith, a minor, his time. He is at liberty to trade and act for himself. Hereafter I shall claim none of his earning, and pay no debts of his contracting. JOHN SMITH.

Attest—John G. Barnard.

Mexico, February 15th, 1837. 3 29

COOKING STOVES!!

The IMPROVED ROTARY COOKING STOVES, constantly for sale by the subscriber, at as good bargains as can be obtained from other persons.—Also, Stove Funnel, Sheet Iron, and Sheet Tin.

Wm. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Feb. 20, 1837. tf

Guardian's Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction, if not previously disposed of at private sale, by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of March next at 2 o'clock P. M. at the dwelling house of Hiram Hubbard in Paris in said County, One undivided Fourth part of said dwelling house together with one undivided fourth part of all the out buildings and land connected therewith, being all the right that Mary R. Hubbard, a minor heir of Maj Russell Hubbard late of said Paris, deceased, has in and to the above described premises. Sold for the benefit of said minor. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

ALANSON MELLEN, } Guardian of
} said minor.

Paris, Feb 25, 1837.

Also, at the same time and place will be offered either at public or private sale, by virtue of a Power of Attorney from James Longley, one other undivided fourth part of the above described premises, being all the right that Columbia Longly, wife of said James Longley, has in and to said premises.

A. MELLEN. } Attorney to said
} James Longley.

Guardian's Sale.

WILL be sold by virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, at Public Auction, if not previously disposed of at private sale, all the right, title and interest which Luther Pike of Jay in said county, Spendthrift, has in and to the farm on which he formerly lived in said Jay, together with the buildings thereon. Said farm contains about fifty acres of land. The sale will take place on Monday the third day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Wm. Hoskell's Tavern, at Livermore Falls in Livermore For terms of sale and other particulars enquire of the subscriber ELISHA KEYES,

Jay, March 7, 1837. 3w31 Guardian.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the fifteenth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Inn of Samuel Morrill, Esq. in Dixfield in said county, all the right in equity that Alfred Brackett has in and to a parcel of Real Estate situated in Dixfield in said county, and the same on which said Brackett now lives and improves. A more particular description will be given of the premises on the day of sale.

ISAAC PARK, Dept. Sheriff.

Dixfield, Feb 16, 1837. 3w31

To be sold on the Premises,

ALL the right which Achsa Hayford, minor, has in a Farm, Divided by Wm. Hayford to Lewis A. Hayford, her Father, deceased, lying in Hartford, on which the said Wm. Hayford now lives, at Public Auction on Saturday the 29th of April, 1837, at ten o'clock A. M., if not previously disposed of at private sale.

HANNAH W. HAYFORD, Guardian

Hartford, March 9th, 1837. 3w31

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on execution, and to be sold at Public Vendue at the Store of Ebenezer Drake in Paris, on Saturday the fifteenth day of April next, at one o'clock P. M., all the right which Leonard B Berry and William Berry 2d, have in equity to redeem the land mortgaged by them to John Deering by deed dated the 6th March 1834, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 42, page 68—to secure the payment of $81 32 in one year with interest annually—supposed to contain sixty acres, more or less—reference may be had to said deed for a more particular description.

ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Dept. Sheriff.

Paris, March 9, 1837. 3w31

Money Wanted!!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose bills are of SMALL amount, are respectfully requested to PAY THE SAME IMMEDIATELY, or make them LARGER, and much oblige, W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 4, 1837. tf 26

P. S. Cash will be very thankfully received on the account of LARGE BILLS and notes NOW DUE.